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# United States Department of Agriculture

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1935

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### QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

NOVEMBER 1, 1935.

B. E. P. Q.-385 (Supersedes P. Q. C. A. 320 (2d rev.) and Supplement No. 1)

#### CLASSIFICATION OF BARBERRY AND MAHONIA PLANTS UNDER BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

The rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 38, revised, as amended, provide that no plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, fruits, seeds, or other plant parts capable of propagation, of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, or *Mahoeberberis*, "shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State of the continental United States or from the District of Columbia into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, nor from any one of said protected States into any other protected



State, unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement either of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) or any of its horticultural varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation." (See Amendment No. 1, reg. 2-a.)

The protected States referred to below under groups A and B are the 13 barberry-eradication States named in regulation 2-a, quoted above. Barberry and *Mahonia* plants other than those listed in such groups may not be shipped interstate into any of the protected States.

LEE A. STRONG,  
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

A—BARBERRIES WHICH MAY BE SHIPPED INTERSTATE WITHOUT PERMIT OR RESTRICTION

Permits are not required for any interstate movement of *Berberis thunbergii* or of the rust-immune varieties thereof under the regulations of the black stem rust quarantine, revised. The varieties so far as tested by the Department are as follows: *Berberis thunbergii*, *B. thunbergii atropurpurea*, *B. thunbergii maximowiczii*, *B. thunbergii minor*, *B. thunbergii pluriflora*, and *B. thunbergii pluriflora erecta*.

*Mahonia* cuttings without roots may be shipped for decorative purposes without permit or other restriction. Permits are, however, required if they are intended for propagation.

B—BARBERRIES IMMUNE OR SUFFICIENTLY RESISTANT FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE SPRING WHEAT AREA

Permits are required under the regulations of the black stem rust quarantine for interstate movement of the following species or varieties into any protected State, and for such movement from any protected State into any other protected State. Application for such permit should be addressed to the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

*Berberis aemulans*, *B. aquifolium* (*Mahonia*), *B. beaniana*, *B. buxifolia*, *B. candidula*, *B. chenaultii* (hybrid), *B. circumserrata*, *B. concinna*, *B. darwinii*, *B. dictyophylla* var. *albicaulis*, *B. diversifolia*, *B. edgeworthiana*, *B. gagnepainii*, *B. gilgiana*, *B. julianae*, *B. koreana*, *B. mentorensis*, *B. nervosa* (*Mahonia*), *B. ottawensis* (hybrid), *B. potanini*, *B. repens* (*Mahonia*), *B. sargentiana*, *B. sanguinea*, *B. stenophylla* (hybrid), *B. triacanthophora*, and *B. verruculosa*.

C—BARBERRIES SUSCEPTIBLE TO ATTACK OF BLACK STEM RUST AND NOT PERMITTED TO BE SHIPPED INTO THE PROTECTED STATES

Barberry and *Mahonia* plants of species and varieties not listed above in groups A and B are prohibited shipment into the protected States or from any protected State to any other protected State, and permits will not be issued for such shipment.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

### REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine provides for exemption of certain products by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, when in his judgment the nature of the growth or production, or the manufacture or processing of such products, is such that their interstate movement is not considered to constitute danger of spread of infestation.

The regulations have also been revised to require that persons to whom certificates are issued shall report, at the time of shipment, all consignments to points outside the regulated area.



## SUMMARY

The regulated area includes the entire State of Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The restricted articles, unless exempted by administrative instructions, are as follows: (1) Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitae (white cedar) without roots, known and described as Christmas trees, and parts thereof, and parts of evergreen decorative plants, such as boxwood, holly, and laurel; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, empty cable reels, and lumber; (3) trees, shrubs, vines, and all plants having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof, excepting seeds and fruit; and (4) stone or quarry products (regulation 1).

Under these regulations no restricted articles (as defined above) shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof, nor from the generally infested area to the lightly infested area, unless and until a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by an inspector (regulation 5).

Christmas trees and evergreen boughs originating in the generally infested area are not allowed to be moved interstate to any point outside of that area, and no certificate or permit will be issued authorizing such movement unless such trees have been grown as nursery stock in a cultivated nursery and are certified under the provisions of regulation 6.

Deciduous trees and such parts thereof as bear leaves are not allowed to be moved from the brown-tail moth infested area to outside points without a certificate or permit, except that a State nursery inspection certificate may be substituted for certain classes of movement within the gypsy moth regulated areas (regulation 5).

Plants grown in the greenhouse throughout the year and cut flowers thereof may be shipped interstate without inspection and certification on condition that each box or package thereof is plainly labeled to show that the contents were greenhouse grown.

For the conditions governing inspection and certification, marking requirements, and similar details, see regulations 6 to 12, inclusive.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 45 (REVISED)

(Approved Nov. 4, 1935; effective Nov. 4, 1935)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects—the gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) and the brown-tail moth (*Nygmia phaeorrhoea*)—not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in all of Rhode Island, and in parts of the following States, to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Now, therefore, I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 45 do order that (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitae (white cedar), known and described as Christmas trees, and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as Christmas greens or greenery; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone or quarry products, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate from any of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That certain articles classed as restricted herein may, because of the nature of their growth or production or their manufactured or processed condition, be exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of

Entomology and Plant Quarantine when, in his judgment, such articles are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of November 1935.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS (SEVENTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 45

(Approved Nov. 4, 1935; effective Nov. 4, 1935)

### REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

- (a) *Gypsy moth*.—The insect known as the gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).
- (b) *Brown-tail moth*.—The insect known as the brown-tail moth (*Nygmia phaeorrhoea*, formerly referred to as *Euproctis chrysorrhoea*).
- (c) *Quarantined area*.—Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that either the gypsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, exist therein.
- (d) *Regulated area*.—The entire area comprised of portions of the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated to prevent the spread of the gypsy moth or brown-tail moth, or both, therefrom.
- (e) *Generally infested area*.—The entire area comprised of portions of the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as generally infested with the gypsy moth.
- (f) *Lightly infested area*.—The entire area comprised of portions of the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as lightly infested with the gypsy moth.
- (g) *Brown-tail moth infested area*.—The entire area comprised of portions of the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested with the brown-tail moth.
- (h) *Restricted articles*.—(1) Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitae (white cedar) without roots, known and described as Christmas trees, and parts thereof, and parts of evergreen decorative plants, such as boxwood, holly, and laurel; (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tanbark, posts, poles, car stakes, railroad ties, cordwood, empty cable reels, and lumber; (3) trees, shrubs, vines, and all plants having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof, excepting seeds and fruit; and (4) stone or quarry products.
- (i) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.
- (j) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

### REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the State concerned providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to the regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth to other parts of the State, the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant products and other articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

### REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; GENERALLY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS; BROWN-TAIL MOTH INFESTED AREA

#### (1) REGULATED AREAS

The Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, towns, plantations, cities, and other political subdivisions listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits.



*Connecticut*.—Counties of Hartford, Middlesex, New London, Tolland, and Windham; towns of Barkhamsted, Colebrook, Harwinton, New Hartford, Plymouth, Thomaston, Torrington, and Winchester, in Litchfield County; towns of Branford, Guilford, Madison, Meriden, North Branford, North Haven, Waterbury, and Wolcott, in New Haven County.

*Maine*.—Counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York; towns of Avon, Berlin, Carthage, Chesterville, Crockertown, Dallas Plantation, Farmington, Freeman, Industry, Jay, Jerusalem, Kingfield, Madrid, Mount Abraham, New Sharon, New Vineyard, Perkins, Phillips, Rangeley Plantation, Redington, Salem, Sandy River Plantation, Strong, Temple, Washington, Weld, and Wilton, and Townships D and E, in Franklin County; all of Hancock County except Plantations 3, 4, 35, and 41; all that part of Oxford County south and southeast of and including Magalloway Plantation and Richardsontown; towns of Alton, Argyle, Bradford, Bradley, Carmel, Charleston, Clifton, Corinna, Corinth, Dexter, Dixmont, Eddington, Etna, Exeter, Garland, Glenburn, Grand Falls Plantation, Greenbush, Greenfield, Hampden, Hermon, Holden, Hudson, Kenduskeag, Levant, Milford, Newburgh, Newport, Orono, Orrington, Plymouth, Stetson, Summit, and Veazie, and cities of Bangor, Brewer, and Old Town, in Penobscot County; towns of Abbott, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford, Kingsbury Plantation, Parkman, Sangerville, and Wellington, in Piscataquis County; all that part of Somerset County south and southeast of and including Highland and Pleasant Ridge Plantations, town of Moscow, and Mayfield Plantation; towns of Beddington, Cherryfield, Columbia, Deblois, Harrington, Millbridge, and Steuben, and Plantations 18 and 24, in Washington County.

*Massachusetts*.—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester; all of Franklin County except the town of Monroe.

*New Hampshire*.—Counties of Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; all that part of Coos County lying south of and including the towns of Columbia, Errol, Ervings Location, and Millsfield.

*Rhode Island*.—The entire State.

*Vermont*.—Counties of Caledonia, Orange, Windham, and Windsor; towns of Landgrove, Peru, Readsboro, Searsburg, and Winhall, in Bennington County; towns of Brunswick, Concord, East Haven, Ferdinand, Granby, Guildhall, Lunenburg, Maidstone, and Victory, in Essex County; towns of Elmore and Wolcott, in Lamoille County; towns of Chittenden, Clarendon, Ira, Mendon, Mount Holly, Mount Tabor, Pittsfield, Pittsford, Proctor, Rutland, Sherburne, Shrewsbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford, West Rutland, and the city of Rutland, in Rutland County; towns of Barre, Berlin, Cabot, Calais, East Montpelier, Marshfield, Middlesex, Montpelier, Moretown, Northfield, Plainfield, Roxbury, Waitsfield, Woodbury, and Worcester, in Washington County.

## (2) DIVISION OF REGULATED AREA

For the purpose of regulating inspection and transportation, the territory designated above is divided into two classes of areas to be known as the "generally infested" and "lightly infested" areas respectively, and part of such regulated area is also designated as "brown-tail moth infested."

## (3) LIGHTLY INFESTED AREA

The following States, counties, townships, towns, plantations, cities, and other political subdivisions, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits, are designated as the lightly infested area:

*Connecticut*.—County of Middlesex; towns of Avon, Berlin, Bristol, Burlington, Farmington, Marlboro, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Southington, and West Hartford, in Hartford County; towns of Colebrook, Harwinton, New Hartford, Plymouth, Thomaston, Torrington, and Winchester, in Litchfield County; towns of Branford, Guilford, Madison, Meriden, North Branford, North Haven, Waterbury, and Wolcott, in New Haven County; towns of East Lyme, Lyme, and Old Lyme, in New London County.

*Maine*.—Towns of Avon, Berlin, Carthage, Chesterville, Crockertown, Dallas Plantation, Farmington, Freeman, Industry, Jay, Jerusalem, Kingfield, Madrid, Mount Abraham, New Sharon, New Vineyard, Perkins, Phillips, Rangeley Plantation, Redington, Salem, Sandy River Plantation, Strong, Temple, Wash-

ington, Weld, and Wilton, and Townships D and E, in Franklin County; towns of Amherst, Aurora, Bucksport, Dedham, Eastbrook, Franklin, Gouldsboro, Hancock, Lamoine, Mariaville, Orland, Osborn Plantation, Otis, Penobscot, Sorrento, Sullivan, Trenton, Verona, Waltham, city of Ellsworth, and townships or plantations numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 22, 28, 32, 33, 34, 39, and 40, in Hancock County; towns of Benton, Clinton, Rome, Unity Plantation, and Vienna, in Kennebec County; towns of Andover, Batchelders Grant, Bethel, Byron, C., C. surplus, Dixfield, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Gilead, Grafton, Hanover, Magalloway Plantation, Mexico, Milton Plantation, Newry, North Andover surplus, Peru, Richardsontown, Riley Grant, Roxbury, Rumford, and Upton, in Oxford County; towns of Alton, Argyle, Bradford, Bradley, Carmel, Charleston, Clifton, Corinna, Corinth, Dexter, Dixmont, Eddington, Etna, Exeter, Garland, Glenburn, Grand Falls Plantation, Greenbush, Greenfield, Hampden, Hermon, Holden, Hudson, Kenduskeag, Levant, Milford, Newburgh, Newport, Orono, Orrington, Plymouth, Stetson, Summit, and Veazie, and cities of Bangor, Brewer, and Old Town, in Penobscot County; towns of Abbott, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford, Kingsbury Plantation, Parkman, Sangerville, and Wellington, in Piscataquis County; all that part of Somerset County south and southeast of and including Highland and Pleasant Ridge Plantations, town of Moscow, and Mayfield Plantation; towns of Brooks, Burnham, Frankfort, Freedom, Jackson, Knox, Monroe, Montville, Morrill, Prospect, Searsmont, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Swanville, Thorndike, Troy, Unity, Waldo, Winterport, and the city of Belfast, in Waldo County; towns of Beddington, Cherryfield, Columbia, Deblois, Harrington, Milbridge, and Steuben, and Plantations 18 and 24, in Washington County.

*Massachusetts.*—Towns of Charlemont, Hawley, Heath, and Rowe, in Franklin County; towns of Chester and Tolland, in Hampden County; towns of Cummington, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, and Worthington, in Hampshire County.

*New Hampshire.*—Town of Hart Location, in Carroll County; all that part of Coos County lying south of and including the towns of Columbia, Errol, Ervings Location, and Millsfield; towns of Bath, Bethlehem, Franconia, Landaff, Lisbon, Littleton, Lyman, and Monroe, in Grafton County.

*Rhode Island.*—Town of New Shoreham (Block Island), in Newport County.

*Vermont.*—Counties of Caledonia and Orange; towns of Landgrove, Peru, Readsboro, Searsburg, and Winhall, in Bennington County; towns of Brunswick, Concord, East Haven, Ferdinand, Granby, Guildhall, Lunenburg, Maidstone, and Victory, in Essex County; towns of Elmore and Wolcott, in Lamoille County; towns of Chittenden, Clarendon, Ira, Mendon, Mount Holly, Mount Tabor, Pittsfield, Pittsford, Proctor, Rutland, Sherburne, Shrewsbury, Timmouth, Wallingford, West Rutland, and the city of Rutland, in Rutland County; towns of Barre, Berlin, Cabot, Calais, East Montpelier, Marshfield, Middlesex, Montpelier, Moretown, Northfield, Plainfield, Roxbury, Waitsfield, Woodbury, and Worcester, in Washington County; towns of Athens, Brookline, Dover, Grafton, Halifax, Jamaica, Londonderry, Marlboro, Newfane, Somerset, Stratton, Townshend, Wardsboro, Whitingham, Wilmington, and Windham, in Windham County; all of Windsor County except the towns of Springfield, Weathersfield, and Windsor.

#### (4) GENERALLY INFESTED AREA

All parts of the regulated area not designated as lightly infested in section (3) hereof, shall comprise the generally infested area.

#### (5) BROWN-TAIL MOTH INFESTED AREA

The following counties, towns, and other political subdivisions, including any cities, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits, are also infested with the brown-tail moth and are hereby designated as the brown-tail moth infested area:

*Maine.*—Counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York; towns of Chesterville, Farmington, Industry, Jay, New Sharon, and Wilton, in Franklin County; towns of Bar Harbor, Bucksport, Orland, Surry, and Trenton, and the city of Ellsworth, in Hancock County, and all territory west and south of said towns in said county; towns of Albany, Bethel, Brownfield, Buckfield, Canton, Denmark, Dixfield, Fryeburg, Greenwood, Hartford, Hebron, Hiram, Lovell, Mason, Milton Plantation, Norway, Oxford, Paris, Peru, Porter, Rumford, Stoneham, Stow, Sumner, Sweden, Waterford, and



Woodstock, in Oxford County; cities of Bangor and Brewer, and towns of Carmel, Dixmont, Etna, Hampden, Hermon, Newburgh, Orrington, and Plymouth, in Penobscot County; and towns of Canaan, Fairfield, Mercer, Norridgewock, Pittsfield, Skowhegan, Smithfield, and Starks, in Somerset County.

*Massachusetts.*—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk; towns of Ashburnham, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Douglas, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northborough, Northbridge, Paxton, Princeton, Royalston, Shrewsbury, Southboro, Sterling, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, West Boylston, Westboro, Westminster, and Winchendon, and the city of Worcester, in Worcester County.

*New Hampshire.*—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; all of Carroll County except the town of Jackson; all of Grafton County except the towns of Bethlehem and Littleton.

*Vermont.*—Towns of Barnet and Ryegate, in Caledonia County; towns of Bradford, Fairlee, Newbury, Thetford, and West Fairlee, in Orange County; towns of Brattleboro, Dummerston, Putney, Rockingham, Vernon, and Westminster, in Windham County; towns of Hartford, Hartland, Norwich, Springfield, Weatherford, West Windsor, and Windsor, in Windsor County.

#### REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

#### REGULATION 5. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES

*Certification required.*—Except as otherwise provided in this regulation or except as exempted by administrative instructions:

(1) No restricted articles as defined in regulation 1 shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof, nor from the generally infested area to the lightly infested area, unless and until a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by an inspector.

(2) *Christmas trees and evergreen boughs.*—Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arborvitae (white cedar) without roots, known and described as Christmas trees, and parts thereof over 1 foot in length, originating in the generally infested area (unless grown as nursery stock in a cultivated nursery and certified under the provisions of regulation 6 hereof), shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate to any point outside of such area and no certificate or permit will be issued authorizing such movement. Such articles which have originated in the lightly infested area may be shipped interstate from the generally infested area under the inspection and certification prescribed in paragraph (1) hereof.

(3) *Shipments from brown-tail moth infested area.*—Except as provided in paragraph (5) hereof no deciduous trees or shrubs, or such branches or other parts thereof as bear leaves, shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the area designated as infested by the brown-tail moth to any point outside thereof unless and until a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by an inspector, except that as to such movement wholly within the generally infested gypsy moth area or wholly within the lightly infested gypsy moth area, or from the lightly infested to the generally infested gypsy moth area, a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made may be substituted for such Federal certificate or permit.

(4) *Shipments within regulated areas unrestricted.*—Other than as prescribed in paragraph (3) hereof, and in regulation 9, no restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of restricted articles wholly within the generally infested area or wholly within the lightly infested area or from the lightly infested area to the generally infested area.

(5) *Cut flowers and greenhouse-grown plants.*—In the case of woody plants which are grown in the greenhouse throughout the year, the plants themselves and the

cut flowers thereof may be shipped interstate without inspection or certification<sup>1</sup> under these regulations on condition that each box or package thereof is plainly labeled to show that the contents were greenhouse grown.

(6) *Herbaceous plants unrestricted.*—No restrictions<sup>1</sup> are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement of strawberry plants, or of other herbaceous annual or perennial plants or parts thereof.

#### REGULATION 6. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES

(a) *Application; assembly of articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move or allow to be moved restricted articles interstate shall make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications must show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products or stone or quarry products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble or indicate the articles to be shipped so that they can be readily examined by the inspector. If not so placed inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable.

(b) *Nursery-grown stock.*—With respect to nursery-grown stock, Federal inspection and the issuance of Federal certificates authorizing the interstate movement of nursery products will be conditioned on the presentation of a valid State certificate stating that the nursery in question has been inspected by a State nursery inspector and certifying that it is apparently free from infestation with gypsy and brown-tail moths. Such State certification shall be renewed each year, shall be based on an inspection made as promptly as practicable after the egg-laying period of the gypsy moth, and shall be valid for the purpose of Federal certification, until the following egg-hatching period, except that, pending reinspection, shipments may be inspected and certified for interstate movement on the basis of the State certification of the preceding year. Whenever any nursery or independent unit thereof in the regulated area, or any shipment therefrom, is reported by a State inspector to be appreciably infested with either the gypsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or whenever such infestation is determined by a Federal inspector on his examination of material offered for shipment, further certification for interstate movement from such nursery, or independent unit thereof, will be refused until such nursery has been freed from infestation and has been again inspected and certified by the State to be apparently clean. During the larval period of the gypsy moth all nursery stock shall be assembled for the examination of the Federal inspector, and if passed by him as free from any infestation, either by egg masses or wind-blown larvae, it may then be lined up and thoroughly sprayed under the direction of and in manner and method satisfactory to the said inspector, who will certify each shipment as having been thus inspected and treated.

(c) *Native trees and shrubs.*—With respect to living trees and plants not grown in nurseries, inspection and certification for interstate movement will be conditioned upon the presentation of a statement by the applicant indicating the exact source of such trees and plants, and in addition to such statement, if dug on land other than the property of the applicant, a permit from the owner of the said land authorizing such digging, provided such permit is required under the law of the State wherein the land is situated. If the inspection of the trees or plants intended for shipment discloses infestation with either the gypsy moth or brown-tail moth, certification will be refused as to the intended shipment and as to other similar shipments of trees or plants originating on the same property or in the same locality.

(d) *Forest products and stone and quarry products.*—Certificates of inspection authorizing the interstate movement of forest products and stone and quarry products may be issued under either of the following conditions: (1) When the articles to be shipped have actually been inspected and found free from infestation; or (2) when the articles have been disinfected under the supervision of an inspector in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of infestation. With respect to quarries, and with respect to yards or other places where forest products are assembled for shipment, as a condition of inspection and certification the premises or surroundings of such places shall be cleaned up and kept free from gypsy moth infestation.

<sup>1</sup> Shipments of such plants and flowers from the area regulated under the Japanese beetle quarantine are subject to the certification requirements of that quarantine.



(e) *Charges for storage, etc.*—All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection or disinfection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

(f) *Use of certificates.*—Certificates of inspection will be issued only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which are free from infestation by the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth and have been so determined by an inspector. The use of such certificates in connection with plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which are not in compliance with these regulations is unlawful.

(g) *Report of certificates.*—Persons to whom certificates are issued shall report at time of shipment on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of such articles to points outside the regulated area.

#### REGULATION 7. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS WITHOUT INSPECTION, AND THE REPORTING OF SHIPMENTS

Permits authorizing the interstate movement of restricted articles may be issued (1) when such products have been grown, or manufactured, processed, and stored in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation could be transmitted, and (2) when such products originate outside of the infested areas and, while within the infested area, have been stored and safeguarded in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation could be transmitted. Permits will be issued only for plants and plant products and stone or quarry products which are not infested with the gypsy moth or brown-tail moth.

Persons to whom permits are issued shall report at time of shipment on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of such articles to points outside the regulated area.

#### REGULATION 8. MARKING AND CERTIFICATION A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION

(a) Every car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles listed for which a certificate or permit is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations. In the case of lot shipments by freight, one certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient.

(b) In the case of bulk carload shipments by rail, the certificate shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment, and in addition each car shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a placard showing the number of the certificate or certificates accompanying the waybill.

(c) In the case of shipment by road vehicle, the certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

(d) Certificates shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

#### REGULATION 9. THOROUGH CLEANING REQUIRED OF CARS, BOATS, AND OTHER VEHICLES BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting restricted articles within the regulated areas shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate until the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination of all litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such restricted articles shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

#### REGULATION 10. INSPECTION IN TRANSIT

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infested articles or articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

## REGULATION 11. CANCELATION OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

Certificates and permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused, either for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such certificates might result in the dissemination of infestation.

## REGULATION 12. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after November<sup>4</sup>, 1935, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated September 27, 1934.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of November 1935.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## PENALTIES

§ The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, \* \* \* or any other article \* \* \* specified in the notice of quarantine \* \* \* in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

[Copies of the foregoing quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated area.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., November 4, 1935.*

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, and of the rules and regulations (seventh revision) supplemental thereto, effective on and after November 4, 1935.

This revision provides for exemption of certain products by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, when in his judgment the nature of the growth or production, or the manufacture or processing, of such products, is such that their interstate movement is not considered to constitute danger of spread of infestation.

The regulations have also been revised to require that persons to whom certificates are issued shall report at the time of shipment all consignments to points outside the regulated area. The regulated area remains unchanged.

Copies of the quarantine and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The News, Bangor, Maine, Nov. 21, 1935; the Union, Manchester, N. H., Nov. 20, 1935; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., Nov. 21, 1935; the Post, Boston, Mass., Nov. 20, 1935; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., Nov. 19, 1935; the Register, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 19, 1935.]

B. E. P. Q.-386. (Supersedes P. Q. C. A.-313.)

NOVEMBER 26, 1935.

**LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE  
GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE**

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 45, as revised effective November 4, 1935, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.  
Cable reels, when newly manufactured and empty.  
Clubmoss (sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).  
Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lanceolata*).  
Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.).  
Galax (*Galax aphylla*).  
Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.).  
Heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.).  
Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum*, *S. pseudocapsicum*, *S. hendersoni*).  
Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*, *Viscum album*, etc.).  
Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).  
Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).  
Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).  
Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).  
Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).  
Wintergreen (*Gaultheria* spp., *Pyrola* spp.).

LEE A. STRONG,  
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE  
(NO. 48)**

OCTOBER 14, 1935.

**HEARING ON JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE SET FOR NOVEMBER 16**

(Press notice)

A full discussion of the Japanese beetle control problem is expected at a Washington hearing called by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for November 16.

State officials, nurserymen, truck growers, florists, garden clubs and gardeners, golf clubs, park officials, and any others interested in any phase of Japanese beetle control are invited to the hearing. Federal officials will outline the situation as revealed by recent scouting.

The hearing, as announced by Secretary Wallace, will consider the advisability of either revoking the Japanese beetle quarantine or extending it to all or parts of the States in which Japanese beetles have recently been found, namely, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, and South Carolina. The hearing will be before the officials of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the auditorium of the National Museum, Constitution Avenue at Tenth Street NW., at 10 a. m.

The relatively large number of Japanese beetles taken in traps in these States during the past season indicates the necessity for a hearing which will afford interested persons an opportunity to discuss all phases of the control program and the possible advisability of modifying or revoking the quarantine.

The purpose of this quarantine has been to retard the spread of the Japanese beetle and prevent the establishment of new centers of infestation. Meanwhile investigation of methods of control, the dissemination of information as to such methods, and the introduction of parasites have been under way. The hearing is, therefore, called to consider (1) whether these investigations and other activities have reached such a stage that the Federal quarantine restrictions should now be removed; (2) whether the continued spread of the Japanese beetle by flight and other means has been so extensive and persistent as to render undesirable and inexpedient further expenditures by the Federal Government in attempting to retard distribution of the pest in interstate commerce; (3) whether the advantages of maintaining the Federal quarantine restrictions justify the cost of administration and the expense to the shippers of complying with the



regulations; and (4) whether the States in which the Japanese beetle has not yet become established are able to provide under State authority, more advantageously and economically than can be done through Federal action, protection against the establishment of new centers of infestation resulting from commercial and private shipments of infested products.

Areas already under quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle include the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and parts of the States of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

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**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EITHER REVOKING THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE OR EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE TO THE STATES OF ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, MISSOURI, NORTH CAROLINA, OHIO, AND SOUTH CAROLINA**

OCTOBER 11, 1935.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, but heretofore known to exist in portions of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and in the District of Columbia, has recently been discovered also in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, and South Carolina. It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of either (1) revoking the Federal Domestic Quarantine (No. 48) on account of the Japanese beetle, or (2) extending this quarantine to the States in which the beetle has recently been found and restricting the movement from these States or areas therein where the beetle has been discovered of (a) farm, garden, and orchard products; (b) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (c) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

The purpose of this quarantine has been to retard the spread of the Japanese beetle and prevent the establishment of new centers of infestation. Meanwhile investigation of methods of control, the dissemination of information as to such methods, and the introduction of parasites have been under way. It, therefore, seems desirable to call a public hearing to consider (1) whether these investigations and other activities have reached such a stage that the Federal quarantine restrictions should now be removed; (2) whether the continued spread of the Japanese beetle by flight and other means has been so extensive and persistent as to render undesirable and inexpedient further expenditures by the Federal Government in attempting to retard distribution of the pest in interstate commerce; (3) whether the advantages of maintaining the Federal quarantine restrictions justify the cost of administration and the expense to the shippers of complying with the regulations; and (4) whether the States in which the Japanese beetle has not yet become established are able to provide under State authority, more advantageously and economically than can be done through Federal action, protection against the establishment of new centers of infestation carried by commercial and private shipments of infested products.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the auditorium of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m. on November 16, 1935, in order that any person interested in the proposed revocation or revision of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

H. A. WALLACE,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

## ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

B. E. P. Q.-384. (Supersedes B. P. Q.-340.)

OCTOBER 19, 1935.

### INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ENTRY OF PLANT MATERIAL UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 37, THE NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

#### INTRODUCTION

This circular has been prepared for the purposes of (1) facilitating the answering of inquiries pertaining to the importation of plant propagating material under the provisions of quarantine no. 37, and (2) giving information which will be of assistance in making importations of such propagating material with the least delay. Section I of this circular presents a brief outline of the successive steps to be taken in this procedure. Section II is both explanatory of these steps and informative on related topics. Of necessity the circular is lengthy but most importers will not be concerned with every subject covered. The checked items are either in reply to your inquiry or give information which it is pertinent for you to have in connection with your proposed importation.

#### SECTION I. OUTLINE OF PROCEDURE FOR MAKING IMPORTATIONS

A. Ascertain from section II, paragraph A, of this circular whether the material is enterable into the United States. If enterable under quarantine 37, note whether it falls under regulations 2, 3, 14, or 15.

B. Apply for the necessary permit as directed in section II, paragraph B, of this circular.

C. When the permit has been received, send your order for the plant material to the shipper with your instructions as summarized in section II, paragraph C.

D. Except for importations by mail valued at less than \$100, before the arrival of the shipment arrange for a customs broker or agent at the port of arrival to attend to all entry details if this cannot be done personally. See section II, paragraph D, of this circular for further details.

#### SECTION II. EXPLANATION OF PROCEDURE FOR MAKING IMPORTATIONS OF PLANT MATERIAL UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 37

A. *Material enterable.*—Plant material that is prohibited entry by special quarantine action may not be imported under quarantine 37. Appendix A, quarantine 37, summarizes the special quarantines; if special restrictions apply to the entry of any item listed on an application for permit the applicant will be appropriately informed. If in doubt about any kind of plant, write to this Bureau and information will be furnished as to the restrictions.

I. *Regulation 2.*—This regulation allows the entry without permit or other restriction of field, vegetable, and flower seeds and of plant products imported for food, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes.

II. *Regulation 3.*—From countries maintaining recognized inspection service entry may be made under permit, valid until revoked, in unlimited quantity without restriction as to use, of seeds of trees, ornamental shrubs, and hardy perennial plants, and nuts including palm seeds, when free from pulp; bulbs of the following genera: *Lilium*, *Convallaria*, *Hyacinthus*, *Tulipa*, *Crocus*, *Chionodoxa*, *Galanthus*, *Scilla*, *Fritillaria*, *Muscari*, *Ixia*, and *Eranthis*; cuttings, scions, and buds of fruit and nut trees except from the Orient (including Australia and New Zealand); rose stocks; fruits and vegetables for planting purposes if enterable under quarantine 56. From countries not maintaining recognized inspection service the products mentioned above, except seeds, may be entered under individual permits issued for each importation; seeds may enter in unlimited quantities under the continuing permit. A list of the countries maintaining recognized inspection service appears at the end of this circular.

III. *Regulation 14.*—This regulation makes provision for the entry under special permit of limited quantities of plant material not enterable under regulations 2, 3, and 15, for the purposes stated in the regulation.

IV. *Regulation 15.*—This regulation provides for the entry from Canada of plant material that may be regarded as native to or a standard product of the Dominion. There are a few exceptions which, if encountered on an application for permit, will be explained promptly to the applicant.

B. *Application for permit.*—In preparing the application (form 207 or 687), it is important to state whether the shipment is to come by mail, in baggage, or by freight or express. If by mail, state the estimated number of packages.

I. *Regulation 2.*—If the material falls under regulation 2, no application for permit need be made, because no permit is necessary.

II. *Regulations 3 and 15.*—For material enterable under regulation 3 or 15 apply on form 687. One application is sufficient to cover importations to be made under regulation 3 from countries maintaining recognized inspection service and tree seeds from any country. Separate applications should be submitted covering each shipment under regulation 3 from countries not maintaining recognized inspection service and for each shipment under regulation 15 from Canada.

III. *Regulation 14.*—Apply on form 207. A separate application is to be submitted for the importation from each shipper, but the importation from each shipper may be made in more than one shipment within the time limit of the permit.

C. *Importer's instructions to shipper.*—When the permit has been received, the permit number is to be transmitted to the shipper with the order for the plant material, together with any special instructions received with the permit. In his interest the importer should instruct the shipper as follows, to—

I. Send plants that are clean and healthy, free from any kind of insect pest or plant disease.

II. Attach to the invoice the original inspection certificate of the authorized official of country of origin and a copy certificate to each container in the shipment.

III. Ship the plants free from soil.

IV. Label the material by botanical names or identifying numbers.

V. Send the plants within the age-size limit, if such is designated in the permit.

VI. Use approved packing material. (See regulation 7, or circular B. E. P. Q.—369.)

VII. Ship in strong containers. This is particularly important when shipping by mail, as fragile boxes often arrive badly damaged.

VIII. Make no substitution of material for that authorized by the permit and no addition to the quantity authorized if the permit specifies a definite quantity.

IX. Send two true copies of the invoice with the shipment; place these inside the parcel when shipping by mail.

X. Mark the shipment as follows:

1. *For shipment by freight or express.*—

(a) If under regulation 3 or 15, show (1) permit number; (2) nature and quantity of contents; (3) district and locality of country where grown; (4) name and address of importer; (5) name and address of shipper.

(b) If under regulation 14, show (1) permit number; (2) name of importer *but not his address*; (3) address of this Bureau at the inspection port named in the permit.

2. *For all mail shipments.*—Address the parcels only with the special mail tags and place no forwarding address on the outer wrappers. The permit number on the tags will identify the shipment on arrival. The special yellow and green tags are to be transmitted to the shipper with the directions accompanying them. Caution the shipper to use the tags sent him for the particular shipment and against confusing them with tags for other shipments.

NOTE.—For baggage shipments the importer should follow the instructions for freight or express shipments as though he were the shipper.

D. *Arrangements for handling the shipment on arrival.*—

I. *For mail shipments valued at less than \$100.*—After sending instructions to the shipper, the importer need do nothing until the shipment arrives at the post office of destination, whereupon the customs duty is to be paid to the postmaster or customs official at that place.

II. *For mail shipments valued at more than \$100.*—Same as for freight or express shipments, discussed under the succeeding heading, except that the notice of arrival and notice of shipment need not be submitted by the importer.

III. *For freight or express shipments.*—In order to provide for proper attention to the details of handling such shipments the importer should arrange in advance of arrival for a broker or agent to attend to them when the shipments are received. These details may include any or all of the following:

1. Clearance through customs, which includes making customs entry, for which an invoice is necessary.

2. Submission of notices of arrival and notices of shipment on forms provided for the purpose, as required by regulations 10 and 11.



3. Reconditioning the shipment.
4. Opening and repacking cases incident to inspections.
5. Furnishing and substituting fresh packing material for improper or prohibited packing.

6. Arrangements to meet charges for handling, transportation, storage, drayage, or for disinfection or other treatment.

7. Arrangements for the disposal of infested material, if this is required.

IV. *For importations brought in as baggage.*—

1. *Material covered by regulation 3.*—The importer should be prepared in person or through an agent to attend to the details of entry enumerated in section II, paragraph D, III, above.

2. *Material covered by regulation 14.*—If the port of arrival is other than Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., San Juan, P. R., or Honolulu, T. H., the importer should be prepared to ship the importation in bond at his expense to the port designated in the permit and he should arrange for entry details at the port of inspection, as outlined in section II, paragraph D, III.

3. *Material covered by regulation 15.*—Material from Canada under permit, which has been certified both as to origin and inspection, will be allowed to pass at any point on the Canadian frontier at which an inspector of the Bureau of Customs is located, unless the permit limits entry to a specified port.

E. *Procedure for entry by mail.*—Material falling under regulation 2 may be imported by mail without permit. Authorization for importation by mail of other material enterable will be given on request and tags for such mail shipments will be furnished. These tags will bear the number of the permit authorizing the importation, which identifies the permittee, and will direct the material to this Bureau at one of the following points for inspection: Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., San Juan, P. R., or Honolulu, T. H. When attached to the package the tag will indicate to the foreign postmaster that he may accept the package for mailing to this country in accordance with the postal regulations. By special arrangements with the United States Post Office Department, such mail shipments will be forwarded after inspection to the importer without the payment of additional postage. The customs requirements are somewhat simplified; by special arrangements such shipments are permitted to come in customs custody directly to the inspection station named, thus obviating the necessity for any broker's services for forwarding from the port of first arrival. The importer has to provide for customs clearance, at the inspection point, of mail shipments valued at \$100 or more. (See sec. II, par. D, II.) Shipments valued at less than \$100 will be forwarded after inspection and release, under the original postage, to the post office of destination, and the customs duty, if any, is to be paid to the postmaster at that place.

Notices of arrival and notices of shipment need not be submitted by the importer for shipments arriving by mail. It is especially important that an invoice in duplicate accompany the shipment. In view of the fact that mail importations are usually of small size, it is generally not necessary to call upon the importer to arrange for the other details described in section II, paragraph D, III. These are attended to by the inspector handling the shipment, unless there is an unusual situation presenting an excessive demand on the facilities or personnel of the Department which should properly be met by the importer.

F. *Charges.*—The Department makes no charge for mail tags, permits, or forms, nor for inspection and supervision of disinfection, but the importer is liable for all entry, transportation, disinfection, storage, and handling charges and should arrange to meet them in advance of the arrival of the shipment.

G. *Duty.*—For specific information as to the rate of duty on a proposed importation, consult the nearest collector of customs, or write to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

H. *Freedom from soil.*—Plant material imported from Canada under regulation 15 need not be free from soil. Regulation 7 authorizes the use of sterile or sterilized soil for packing material for bulbs, corms, nuts, and seeds. (See regulation 7 and circular B. E. P. Q.-369.) All other plant material offered for entry must be freed from soil as required by regulation 7. The method of soil removal is left to the shipper.

I. *Certification.*—Shipments from countries maintaining recognized inspection service must be certified in accordance with the requirements of regulation 7; the invoice must be accompanied by the original certificate and each container must bear a copy certificate, issued by an authorized official of the country of

origin, stating that he has inspected the shipment at time of packing and finds, or believes, it to be free from injurious pests. He must also certify that the packing material has not been used previously in connection with living plants and that it is free from soil; and that sterilized soil, if used for bulbs, corms, seeds, and nuts, meets the requirements.

J. *Delivery to the Bureau for inspection.*—

I. *Mail shipments.*—The postal service will deliver to the proper inspection station all shipments of plants received in the mail.

II. *Freight, express, or baggage shipments.*—Shipments received by freight, express, or baggage must be made accessible for inspection. If inspection is limited to a specified port or place, delivery must be made at the importer's expense to the port or place of inspection specified.

III. *Freight, express, or baggage shipments under regulation 15, from Canada.*—The procedure for these importations varies somewhat from that outlined in paragraph J, II, above, and is covered in instructions accompanying each permit.

K. *Inspection and disinfection.*—If upon inspection the material is found to harbor any insects or plant diseases, disinfection or other treatment may be required if the pests present can be eliminated by that means; otherwise the shipment may be refused entry. Unless a precautionary treatment is a routine condition of entry, shipments apparently clean and healthy will not be treated. All treatments are given at the risk of the importer. It is to the advantage of the importer to insist that the shipper send only material that is free of insects and diseases. If the importer does not want his shipment treated without his prior approval, he should communicate his wishes to the Bureau in advance of the arrival of the shipment and they will receive consideration insofar as they do not conflict with necessary action as per paragraph L, following.

L. *Disposal of infested shipments.*—If the shipment is infested or infected by serious pests and effective treatment cannot be given, it may be refused entry, and if there exists an immediate danger of pest escape, it will be forthwith destroyed. If safety permits, the shipment will be held for a period of 20 days and the importer notified so that he may arrange for exportation or destruction. If the importer fails to advise as to disposition desired, the shipment will be abandoned to customs for destruction at the expiration of the 20-day period.

*Mail shipments.*—Shipments received by mail and refused entry will be handled in accordance with the customs and postal regulations covering the procedure.

M. *Care of plants during inspection.*—The Bureau's plant quarantine inspection service not only is concerned in seeing that importations are made free of pest risk but is likewise interested in giving careful attention to the welfare of the plants and in attending to incidental entry details of small importations as a service to the permittee. If the importer desires special handling or treatment of his shipment, he should inform the Bureau of his wishes in advance of the arrival of the shipment.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

Publications sent herewith as checked:

[ ] Quarantine No. 37.

[ ] Form 687.

[ ] List of current quarantines.

[ ] Circular B. E. P. Q.-369.

[ ] Form 207.

List of foreign countries which have provided for inspection and certification in conformity with the requirements of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (appendix B, quarantine 37): Australia, Austria, Azores, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,<sup>2</sup> Denmark, England, France, Germany, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary,<sup>2</sup> Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Java, Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, Virgin Islands), Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, Scotland, Spain, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, Trinidad, Union of South Africa, Wales, and the Windward Islands (Granada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).

<sup>2</sup> Added since publication of Appendix B.



## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

### REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations is issued in order to release from restriction all parts of the State of Georgia formerly included in the regulated area. This action is taken on the basis of very careful inspections made throughout the area in 1934 and 1935, with negative results. It is therefore believed that eradication efforts have been successful in Georgia and that quarantine regulations on account of the pink bollworm of cotton are no longer necessary in that State. No other changes are made in the regulated areas.

#### SUMMARY

The regulated areas under this revision include 3 counties of southern Arizona, 14 counties of north central Florida, 9 counties of southern New Mexico, and 17 entire counties and parts of 4 additional counties of western Texas. Of this area, 5 counties and part of another in Texas are designated as heavily infested, and the other areas as lightly infested. (See regulation 3.)

No stalks, bolls, or other parts of either cultivated or wild cotton plants and no gin waste are allowed to be transported interstate from any regulated area and no permits will be issued for such movement, except that the local transportation of gin waste between regulated areas is authorized after freezing weather starts. (See regulation 5.)

Seed cotton must not be transported interstate from any regulated area, except between contiguous regulated areas for ginning. (See regulation 6.)

Cottonseed, cotton lint, linters, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and bagging, wrappers, and containers which have been used for cotton or cotton products must not be transported interstate from any regulated area except under permit. Cottonseed produced in the heavily infested area must not be moved interstate therefrom and no permits will be issued for such movement. (For the conditions governing the issuance of permits, see regulations 7 to 12, and 15.)

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles must not be moved interstate from regulated areas unless free from contamination with cotton and cotton products. (See regulation 13.)

Permits are required to accompany the waybills covering shipments of restricted articles, or in the case of highway vehicles, they must accompany the vehicles. (See regulation 15.)

To secure permits, address the local inspector or the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

AVERY S. HOYT,

*Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

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#### NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52 (REVISED)

(Approved Dec. 4, 1935; effective Dec. 5, 1935)

I, M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, effective on and after December 5, 1935. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal;

(2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the States of Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, or Texas, into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of December 1935.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

#### REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

(Approved Dec. 4, 1935; effective Dec. 5, 1935)

#### REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Pink bollworm*.—The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), in any stage of development.

(b) *Cotton and cotton products*.—Cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*); seed cotton; cotton lint, and linters, including all forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber; gin waste; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.

(c) *Lint*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from seed cotton.

(d) *Linters*.—All forms of unmanufactured fiber produced from cottonseed.

(e) *Sterilized seed*.—Cottonseed which has been sterilized as a part of the continuous process of ginning at a temperature of not less than 145° F. in an approved plant, under the supervision of an inspector, for such a period and in such manner and method as is authorized by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

#### REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the restrictions provided for in these regulations on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such articles moving from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That restricted articles may be moved interstate without permit from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

## REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

## REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

*Arizona area.*—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

*Florida area.*—Counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jackson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union.

*New Mexico area.*—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt.

*Texas area.*—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cochran, Culberson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hockley, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, Terry, Ward, and Yoakum; that part of Bailey County lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of Dawson County lying north and west of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the western boundary line of said county at the northwest corner of section 113 of block M; thence in a northeasterly direction on the northern boundary line of sections 113, 90, 83, 72, 65, 54, 47, and 36 of block M to the northeast corner of section 36; thence in a northwesterly direction along the western boundary line of section 21 to the northwest corner of section 21; thence northeasterly along the northern boundary line of section 21 to the northeast corner of section 21; thence northwesterly along the western boundary lines of sections 27 and 30 in said block M to the northwest corner of section 30; thence southwesterly along the northern boundary line of section 29 of block M to the southwest corner of section 17, block C-41; thence north along the western boundary line of sections 17 and 16 of block C-41 to the Dawson County line; that part of Lamb County lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of section 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of sections 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county; that part of Midland County lying south and west of the following described boundary line, to wit: beginning at a point on the Midland-Martin County line, where the lines between sections 26 and 27, block 37, Township 1 south, intersect said line; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of sections 27, 34, 39, and 46 in said block; continuing in a southerly direction on the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 37, 58, 60, 1, and 2, of block 37, Township 2 south, a distance of 8 miles to the northwest corner of survey no. 2, T. and P., block 37, Township 3 south; continuing in the same direction along the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 35, 38, and 47 of block 37, Township 3 south, to the southwest corner of said survey no. 47; thence in an easterly direction on the south block line and section line of surveys nos. 47 and 48 of said block to the intersection of the Midland and Glasscock County line.

## HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations: Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of Hudspeth County in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending



from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

#### LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested: The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee in Arizona;<sup>3</sup> the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jackson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union in Florida; the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cochran, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hockley, Pecos, Reeves, Terry, Ward, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Midland Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.

#### REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which such areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

#### REGULATION 5. STALKS, BOLLS, GIN WASTE, ETC.

Stalks, bolls, and other parts of cotton or wild cotton plants (plants of any species of the genera *Gossypium* or *Thurberia*), and gin waste shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area, except that gin waste may be moved interstate without permit from a gin in a lightly infested area<sup>4</sup> to farms in another regulated area within the contiguous ginning territory thereof, on condition that in the judgment of the inspector such movement would not, owing to the arrival of freezing weather, increase the risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

#### REGULATION 6. SEED COTTON

Seed cotton (including grabbots) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from regulated areas to nonregulated territory, but, for the purpose of ginning, seed cotton may be moved<sup>4</sup> interstate without permit from a lightly infested area to a contiguous regulated area.

#### REGULATION 7. COTTONSEED

##### HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced within a heavily infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from that area, and no permit will be issued for such movement.

##### LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

Cottonseed produced in a lightly infested area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate therefrom unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area on condition that it either is to be moved to another regulated area<sup>5</sup> without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; or is a sample to be moved to an approved laboratory in nonregulated territory for analysis; or is a sample to be moved for some other approved purpose.

Permits may also be issued for the interstate movement of sterilized seed produced in a lightly infested area to an authorized oil mill in nonregulated

<sup>3</sup> Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil under quarantine no. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

<sup>4</sup> Except from the area in Arizona regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil (quarantine no. 61).

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 4.



territory for crushing. As one of the conditions for such authorization, oil mills in nonregulated territory must agree to maintain such safeguards against the spread of infestation, and to comply with such restrictions on the subsequent movement of the linters and other products manufactured from the seed concerned as may be required by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of seed from lightly infested areas to any destination on condition that it has been given a special heat treatment at 145° F., maintained under approved conditions for a period of at least 1 hour and subsequently has been protected from contamination or has been given such other treatment as may later be approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed from lightly infested areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

#### COTTONSEED PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE REGULATED AREAS

Cottonseed produced outside of but brought within a regulated area may be moved interstate from such area under permit on condition that while in the area the seed has been protected from contamination in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

#### REGULATION 8. LINT AND SAMPLES

Lint and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area, on condition that the said lint was produced in a gin operated, as to seed sterilization and the prevention of contamination, to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Baled lint produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be given both vacuum fumigation and either compression or roller treatment, unless and until the said Bureau shall approve some other treatment or treatments for the purpose; baled lint produced in a lightly infested area to be moved to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed, or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled lint and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be moved interstate under permit to another regulated area<sup>6</sup> without fumigation or other treatment on condition that the material will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled lint or samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom, on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the said materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of lint from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

#### REGULATION 9. LINTERS AND SAMPLES

Linters and samples thereof shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters or samples thereof, produced in a regulated area on condition that said linters were produced from

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 4.

sterilized seed and protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector, and on compliance with the following additional requirements which shall be carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Baled linters produced in a heavily infested area (regardless of destination) must be either fumigated under vacuum or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters produced in a lightly infested area to be shipped to nonregulated territory must be either fumigated under vacuum, or compressed, or roller treated, or given such other treatment as may later be approved by the said Bureau; baled linters and samples thereof produced in a lightly infested area may be shipped interstate under permit to another regulated area<sup>7</sup> without fumigation or other treatment on condition that the material will not pass through any cotton-growing territory outside the areas regulated under this quarantine or the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil; samples (except when moved as above from a lightly infested area to another regulated area), whether produced in a lightly infested or heavily infested area, must be either fumigated, inspected, or otherwise treated as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of baled linters or samples thereof grown outside of but brought within a regulated area and to be moved therefrom on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that such materials have been protected from contamination.

In cases where, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the carrying out of the treatments required in this regulation becomes impracticable owing to the lack of satisfactory facilities or for some other sound reason, permits may be issued for the interstate movement of linters from the regulated areas on such conditions as may be prescribed by that Bureau.

#### REGULATION 10. MILL WASTE, UNBALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND OTHER FORMS OF UNMANUFACTURED LINT AND LINTERS

No form of cotton lint, linters, or fiber shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no permit is required for the interstate transportation of materials which have been woven or spun from cotton lint or linters and are uncontaminated with other cotton or cotton products, nor for the interstate transportation of mattresses, pillows, cushions, or upholstery which have been commercially manufactured in compliance with the pink bollworm regulations of the State concerned and in which any unwoven lint or linters used are completely enclosed in the finished product.

Permits may be issued authorizing the interstate movement from a regulated area of mill waste and of all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber for which permits are required under these regulations and which are not specifically covered in regulations 8 and 9, on condition that the material has been fumigated and compressed or roller treated, or has been given such other treatment or handling as will, in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, eliminate risk of spread of the pink bollworm.

#### REGULATION 11. COTTONSEED HULLS, CAKE, AND MEAL

No cottonseed hulls, cake, or meal shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a heavily infested area to any destination of cottonseed hulls obtained from sterilized cottonseed and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector. Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a lightly infested area<sup>7</sup> of cottonseed hulls produced from sterilized cottonseed and subsequently protected from contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector on condition that they are either to be moved to another regulated area without passing through any territory not regulated under this quarantine

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 4.



or under the Federal quarantine on account of the *Thurberia* weevil, or are to be moved to nonregulated territory and have been given such additional treatment as may be required by the inspector.

Permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area to any destination of cottonseed cake and meal produced either from sterilized cottonseed or from cottonseed obtained from nonregulated territory on condition that the cake and meal have been protected against subsequent contamination with cottonseed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

#### REGULATION 12. BAGGING AND OTHER WRAPPERS AND CONTAINERS

Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with or which are contaminated with cotton or cotton products shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. Permits may be issued on condition that such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

#### REGULATION 13. CARS, BOATS, VEHICLES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND EQUIPMENT

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products, and farm household goods, farm equipment, and other articles, if contaminated with cotton or cotton products, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area until they have been thoroughly cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of the inspector. No permit is required for the movements allowed under this regulation.

#### REGULATION 14. HAY AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS; COTTONSEED OIL

Hay and other farm products the interstate movement of which has not been specifically restricted or provided for elsewhere in these regulations, and cottonseed oil, may be moved interstate without permit or other restriction until further notice.

#### REGULATION 15. GENERAL PERMIT PROVISIONS; MARKING AND LABELING; STORAGE, CARTAGE, AND LABOR COSTS

To obtain permits under these regulations, application should be made either to the nearest local inspector, or to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 521 Avenue A, San Antonio, Tex.

Permits may specify a destination point or a limited destination area for the shipment, and, in that event, the material concerned shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate, directly or indirectly, to destinations other than those specified in such permit.

Copies of the permits required under these regulations shall be attached to the articles or to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the shipment. In the case of movement by a road vehicle, copies of the permit shall accompany the vehicle. The products or articles so moved shall bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor, incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper.

#### REGULATION 16. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Products and articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after December 5, 1935, and shall supersede on that date the revised rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), on December 11, 1933, as amended to date. Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of December 1935.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.  
[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Copies of the foregoing quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated areas.]

## INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,  
*Washington, D. C., December 4, 1935.*

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (Revised), on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, and of the revised rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective on and after December 5, 1935. The revision is issued in order to release from restriction all parts of the State of Georgia formerly included in the regulated area. No other changes are made in the regulated areas. Copies of the revised quarantine and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

M. L. WILSON,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 19, 1935; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 20, 1935; the Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 21, 1935; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Dec. 21, 1935; the Herald-Post, El Paso, Tex., Dec. 20, 1935.]

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P. Q. C. A.-314, Supplement No. 9.

DECEMBER 16, 1935.

### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH HONDURAS

#### IMPORTATION OF SUGARCANE PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE

Proclamation no. 39, August 30, 1935, prohibits the importation into the colony, directly or indirectly, of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), sugarcane seedlings, and plants, and all other parts of the sugarcane, and earth or soil, or any articles packed therewith, except under license issued by the Governor.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. P. Q.-347, Supplement No. 5

DECEMBER 23, 1935.

### PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF GREECE

#### PHYLLOXERATED AND SUSPECTED REGIONS OF GREECE

The list of such regions presented in Supplement No. 3 to B. P. Q.-347, August 1, 1934, has been modified by the Greek decrees of March 28 and September 19, 1935. The revised list appears below.

#### I. REGIONS FREE FROM PHYLLOXERA

(a) All ancient Greece, except the Provinces of Larissa and Tynavos in the Department of Larissa, the Department of Trikkala, and the island of Amorgos and all the small islands around it, but including the Province of Agya.

(b) The island of Crete.

(c) Epirus, except the Province of Konitza.

## II. REGIONS SUSPECTED OF PHYLLOXERA

- (a) The former communes (demes) of Gonnoi and Olympos in the Province of Tyrnavos.
- (b) The former communes (demes) of Nesson and Ampelakia in the Province of Larissa.
- (c) The island of Lemnos.

## III. PHYLLOXERATED REGIONS

- (a) The whole of Thrace.
- (b) The whole of Macedonia, including the Provinces of Grevena, Kastoria, and Elasson, which up to the present have been regarded as suspected of phylloxera.
- (c) The Province of Konitsa in Epirus.
- (d) The Departments of Samos, Chios, and Lesbos (except the island of Lemnos).
- (e) The Department of Trikkala and the entire island of Amorgos, with the small islands Ano Koufonissia, Kato Koufonissia, Schinoussa, and Heraklia. The small islands around the island of Amorgos: Denoussa Karos, Nikouria, Petalidi, Gravoussa, Dryma, Antikaros, Gougari, Fidoussa, Agrilos, Glaros, Prassoura, and Amorgopoula.
- (f) The former commune (deme) of Tyrnavos in the Province of Tyrnavos.
- (g) The entire Province of Larissa (except the former communes (demes) of Nesson and Ampelakia, which have been declared suspected of phylloxera).
- (h) The place called "Valta" in the village of Palama in the Province of Karditsa.
- (i) The commune of Rapsani.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*

B. E. P. Q.-366, Supplement No. 2

DECEMBER 28, 1935.

## PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The order of the Minister of Finance of Czechoslovakia, Z1. 57690 of June 23, 1934 (Celni Vestnik No. 7/1934), places the importation of shipments of onions and other vegetables, proceeding from countries infested by San Jose scale, on the same basis as consignments of fresh deciduous fruits.

Consequently, the text of article 3, section II, chapter C of the decree of December 13, 1927 (see p. 15, B. E. P. Q.-366), is modified to read as follows:

"ART. 3. The importation of fresh fruit (deciduous), onions, and other vegetables proceeding from countries infested with San Jose scale is permitted on condition that San Jose scale is not found either on those products or in the containers comprising the shipment."

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.*PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT  
QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1935, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

## JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Stanley Smith*, Manassas, Va., in the interstate transportation without inspection and certification of approximately 1 bushel of tomatoes, 1 bushel of string beans in the pod, and 50 ears of sweet corn on the cob, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 (plant quarantine case no. 489).



## QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Manuel Rodriguez.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	3 plants.....	\$1.00
Lydia Villareal.....	.....do.....	1 begonia plant.....	1.00
Robert Howell.....	.....do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Ana Huerta.....	.....do.....	2 peaches.....	1.00
Mauricio Suarez.....	.....do.....	1 avocado seed.....	1.00
Josephina Hernandez.....	.....do.....	2 peaches.....	1.00
Mrs. Newman.....	.....do.....	4 avocados with seed.....	1.00
Ponciano Medellin.....	.....do.....	1 avocado with seed.....	1.00
R. D. Buxton.....	Detroit, Mich.....	150 begonia plants.....	15.00
Vidal Ramirez.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	9 avocados, 3 plants, 6 quinces	1.05
Rodolfo Calderon.....	El Paso, Tex.....	2 avocados.....	1.00
Francisco Fernandez.....	.....do.....	10 pears.....	1.00
Mrs. Pilar Aviles.....	.....do.....	7 apples, 7 peaches, 3 pomegranates, and one-half pound of grapes.	1.00
Jesus Valencia.....	.....do.....	7 peaches, 8 pears, 12 apples, and 1 quince.	1.00
Mrs. Enrique Martinez.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	15 plants.....	1.00
Fernando Perez.....	.....do.....	2 avocado seeds.....	1.00
Juventino Zarate.....	.....do.....	5 avocados.....	1.00
Miss Juna Salazar.....	Laredo, Tex.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. A. Marie Medrano.....	.....do.....	11 peaches.....	1.00
Miss Eloisa Palacios.....	.....do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Pedro Martinez.....	.....do.....	5 apples.....	1.00
Mrs. Lorenza A Vda de Martinez.....	.....do.....	1 plant.....	1.00
Isidro Herrea.....	.....do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Santiago Gonzales.....	.....do.....	5 guavas.....	1.00
Ignacio Nieto.....	.....do.....	4 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Soledad Campos.....	.....do.....	1 plant.....	1.00
Fermin Gomez.....	.....do.....	2 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Clara Metz.....	.....do.....	2 oranges.....	1.00
Mrs. Maria Zuniga.....	.....do.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
Joe Lozano.....	.....do.....	2 avocados.....	1.00
Julio Benevides.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1.00
Mrs. R. A. Luna.....	.....do.....	3 mangoes.....	1.00
D. T. Nicholson.....	.....do.....	2 plants.....	1.00
Mrs. I. B. Licea.....	.....do.....	11 peaches.....	1.00
Mrs. Maria Gonzalez.....	.....do.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
Josefena G. de Quintanilla.....	.....do.....	6 pomegranates, 1 orange, 15 plants, and 3 avocado seeds.	1.00
Miss R. Sanz.....	.....do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Miss C. Oachela.....	.....do.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
J. Ortez.....	.....do.....	7 plants, 4 apples, and 5 peaches.	1.00
Mrs. J. Sanchez de Pena.....	.....do.....	12 plants.....	1.00
Miss D. Hernandez.....	.....do.....	5 plants, 1 apple, and 1 orange.	1.00
Mrs. L. A. Lozano.....	.....do.....	4 sweet potatoes.....	1.00
Mrs. S. Lopez.....	.....do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Mrs. J. Trevino.....	.....do.....	4 avocados.....	1.00
D. E. Dunlop.....	.....do.....	8 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. P. Phillips.....	.....do.....	3 plants.....	1.00
Miss C. Montelango.....	.....do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Miss Leonor Sanchez.....	.....do.....	8 apples and 2 plants.....	1.00
Mrs. Martin Garcia.....	.....do.....	2 quinces.....	1.00
Camilo de Aida.....	.....do.....	4 apples.....	1.00
Jose Cortez.....	.....do.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
Fidencio Benavides.....	.....do.....	2 sweet potatoes.....	1.00
A. R. Marulonda.....	.....do.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
Miss Alyandrina Gill.....	.....do.....	3 guavas.....	1.00
H. Z. Trevenio.....	.....do.....	2 tangerines.....	1.00
Mrs. Maria Mayen.....	.....do.....	5 guavas.....	1.00



## LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantines and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

### QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

### DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

#### QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

*Date palms*.—Quarantine No. 6, effective March 24, 1913, as amended effective December 1, 1932: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex., on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*).

*Black stem rust*.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective August 1, 1931, as amended, effective February 20, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto effective August 1, 1931, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black stem rust of grains. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergii*) or any of its horticultural varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes.

*Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth*.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective November 4, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective November 4, 1935, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

*Japanese beetle*.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective December 1, 1933: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective June 1, 1935, the interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the quarantined areas to or through any point outside thereof. The quarantined area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

*Pink bollworm*.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective December 5, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 5, 1935, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Florida, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm

household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

*Satin moth*.—Quarantine No. 53, revised, effective January 1, 1929: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 1, 1931, the interstate movement to points outside of the regulated areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

*Thurberia weevil*.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto effective October 2, 1933, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

*White pine blister rust*.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective January 1, 1933, and amended effective March 15, 1935, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

*Mexican fruit worm*.—Quarantine No. 64, effective August 15, 1927, as amended, effective March 19, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective September 1, 1932, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

*Woodgate rust*.—Quarantine No. 65, effective November 1, 1928: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 1, 1928, amended effective April 1, 1929, the interstate movement from the regulated area in the State of New York of trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), stone pine (*P. pinea*), western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

*Dutch elm disease*.—Quarantine No. 71, effective February 25, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective February 25, 1935, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

#### QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

*Hawaiian fruits and vegetables*.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

*Sugarcane*.—Quarantine No. 16, amended, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, except under permit and subject to a prescribed treatment, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

*Sweetpotato and yam*.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into



or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweetpotatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

**Banana plants.**—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

**Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.**—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

**United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.**—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton-boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

**Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.**—Quarantine No. 58, effective July 1, 1925: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective January 1, 1933, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.), and the bean-pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

**Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.**—Quarantine No. 60, effective March 1, 1926: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants.

#### FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

**Potatoes.**—Quarantine No. 3, effective September 20, 1912: Forbids the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

**Mexican fruits.**—Quarantine No. 5, effective January 15, 1913, as amended effective February 8, 1913: Forbids the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

**White pine blister rust.**—Quarantine No. 7, effective May 21, 1913, as amended effective March 16, 1916, and June 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all 5-leaved pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*.

**Pink bollworm.**—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

**Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.**—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).



*Sugarcane*.—Quarantine No. 15, effective June 6, 1914, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse except under permit and subject to a prescribed treatment, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

*Citrus nursery stock*.—Quarantine No. 19, effective January 1, 1915, revised, effective September 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus", as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the tribe Citrineae.

*European pines*.—Quarantine No. 20, effective July 1, 1915: Forbids, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

*Indian corn or maize and related plants*.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Citrus fruits*.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa), and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Sweetpotato and yam*.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

*Banana plants*.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see Quarantine 56.)

*Bamboo*.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

*Nursery stock, plants, and seeds*.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective January 14, 1935, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), and *Crocus*; and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite); and, on and after December 15, 1936, *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seed shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

*European corn borer*.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

*Rice*.—Quarantine No. 55, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids, except from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, and amended effective August 1, 1934, the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryzae*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

*Fruits and vegetables*.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective August 1, 1933, the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

*Flag smut*.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

*Packing materials*.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil with an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of



Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar plant mixtures, from all countries; and authorized soil packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials.

*Dutch elm disease.*—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

#### OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

*Nursery stock.*—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

*Potatoes.*—The importation of potatoes is forbidden altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Estonia, and Spain, including the Canary Islands; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Baja California, Mexico. The revised regulations issued under this order, effective March 1, 1922, were amended effective August 1, 1930, so as to permit, free of any restriction whatsoever under the Plant Quarantine Act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territory of Hawaii for local use only, and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

*Cotton.*—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, and December 15, 1924, restrict the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Baja California, Mexico.

*Cottonseed products.*—The order of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries; and a second order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder, restrict the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

*Plant safeguard regulations.*—These rules and regulations, revised effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transfer and transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

*Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.*—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1931, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.



## MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

*Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.*—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for cleaning and disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

*Inspection and certification regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements.*—These regulations, revised effective August 1, 1931, were promulgated pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1927. They provide for the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

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